

Newport



Mercury.

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Legal Notices.

The Newport Mercury.

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FREDERICK A. PRATT.

Geo. C. MASON, EDITOR.

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Poetry.

THE LOST ONE.

BY MARY MORSE.

We most around this board, thou art not there;
Over our household joys hath passed a gloom;
Beside the fire we see thy empty chair,
And voice thy sweet voice in the silent room.

What hopeless longings after thee arise!

Even for the touch of thy small hand I pine;

And for the sound of thy dear little feet.

Alas! faire dimine eyes,

Meeting in every place some joy I find,

Or when fair children pass me in the street;

Beauty was on thy cheek; and thou didst seem

A privileged being, charmed from decay;

And thy fair sib, like a mountain stream

That hath no tributary, in cheerful way.

They laugh was like the inspiring breath of spring,

That thrills the heart, and cannot be uplifted;

The sun, the moon, the green leaves and the flowers,

And every living thing,

Were a strong joy to thee; thy spirit dwelt Gladly in life, rejoicing in its powers.

Oh! what hast thou to do with one like thee,

Thou young and loving one: whose soul did cling,

Even as the ivy clings unto the tree,

To those that loved thee? Thou, whose tears would spring,

Dressing a short day's absence, didst thou go.

Alone into the future world unseen,

Solving such awful untried mystery,

The dread unknown to know;

To be where mortal travellers hath not been,

Whence welcome tidings cannot come from thee?

My happy boy I murmur I that death Over thy young and buoyant frame had power.

The beautiful are round thee; thou dost keep Within the eternal Presence; and no more.

Mayest rest, pain, or separation dread:

The bright eyes cannot weep,

Nor they with whom thou art thy loss deplore;

For ye are of the living, not the dead.

Thou dweller with the unseen, who hast explored The immense unknown; thou to whom death and heaven Are mysteries no more; whose soul is stored With knowledge for which man hath vainly striven;

Beloved child, oh! when shall I'll be down With these beneath fair trees that cannot fade?

When from the immortal rivers quench my thirst?

Life's journey speedeth on;

Yet for a little while we walk in shade;

Again, by death the cloud is all dispersed:

Then over the hills of heaven the eternal day doth burst.

—

The Louisville, Ky., Journal contains the following, from the pen of the fair minister of Beechwood:

SPRING THUNDER.

We know by the breath of the air,

By the sprouting grass and the sunshine fair—

By the soft rain falling, as if in love—

The sleeping blossoms and buds above—

By the tint of green of the forest brown,

By the fallen tassels of Aspen down,

By the like bud and the tufted larch—

That we have done with the wayward March.

We know by the call of the nestling bird,

As she feels her mother implore stirred,

By the venturing forth of the lonely bee,

(Like the dove sent out o'er the olden sea.)

By the cross of the frog in his shallow pond,

By the dove's low moan in the copse beyond,

By the quickening pulse and the thrilling vein,

That April laughs into life again.

But not the sunshine, the breeze, the showers,

The tender green on the embryo flowers,

The voices of birds or the quivered song,

Appeal with such startling eloquence

To the heart that yearns for the summer's reign,

(Weary and earth-bound from winter's chain)

As that sound which seems through space to ring—

The first low thunder of wakened Spring!

Or marvel not that the men of old

Deemed its deep music by God's control,

And the power that within them stored,

Called it the wrath of the mystic Jove;

For we are stoned with an awe profound

By that mysterious andullen sound;

Nor give we faith to the birds and bloom,

Till we hear that first of winter's doom

So in the Spring of our life's career

We stand and gaze on the opening year,

We feel the sunshine, we drink the breeze,

But no source of feeling is stirred by these,

Not till the voice of the stormy soul

Swells like the sound of the thunder's roll—

Not till the flood-gates of sorrow break

In passionate tears—dost thou Summer wake?

—

SLEEP.

Sweetest of mysteries;—thy dews revive

Hunts that seemed blighted by toil's weariness;

They start from thy embrace again to strive,

And with new ardour beat the surge of morn.

Blest interlude! when man's weariness

Doth life's young enchantments vainly year,

And all the sense of pleasure cease to be!

Then art the soul's gates open come at night

To set us free, as was the saint of yore;

The blessing that doth crown us for the right;

The fount perennial on a barren shore;

Thine is the gift of dreams, the trance of love;

And in thy breast peace nestles like a dove.

—

OLIVER READ, Adm'r.

Administrator's Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBERS having been appointed

by the Court of Probate of Newport, Commissioners on the estate of

JOHN PRICE,

of Newport, a person of full age, and calls upon all persons

having demands against said estate to present them

and those indebted to make immediate

payment to

DAVID M. COOPERHILL,

W.M. FREDERICK A. PRATT,

April 17—6w.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGN'D having been appointed

by the Court of Probate of Newport, Commissioners on the estate of

JOHN PRICE,

of Newport, a person of full age, and calls upon all persons

having demands against said estate to present them

and those indebted to make immediate

payment to

BENJAMIN MARSH, 2d,

Guardian.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS having been appointed

by the Court of Probate of Newport, Commissioners on the estate of

JOSEPH WEAVER,

of Newport, a person of full age, and calls upon all persons

having demands against said estate to present them

and those indebted to make immediate

payment to

DAVID M. COOPERHILL,

W.M. FREDERICK A. PRATT,

April 1—6w.

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BENJAMIN MARSH, 2d,

Prob Clk, pro tem.

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Newport Mercury.

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 23, 1858.

REMOVAL.

THE MERCURY OFFICE has been removed from the old stand, to the "Yew Building," Northwest corner of Market square and Thames street; we shall be happy to see our friends there, and shall endeavor to serve them in all things as heretofore.

The Mercury Reading Room is well supplied with papers and periodicals and we shall also endeavor to make it a pleasant resort. Subscribers and strangers visiting the city are respectfully invited to visit us in our new and improved location.

The discussion of the slavery question by the Tract Society, has opened new the flood-gates that have been in a measure closed, and the ill-feeling partially suppressed, or, at least, kept in subjection, has broken out with renewed violence, much to the injury of the Tract Society, and to the cause of the anti-slavery party. Little things have already been said, and we may look for "more of the same sort." Some have even gone so far as to say that the recent revival was anything but what it purported to be, because it did not hinge on the vexed question of slavery or no slavery, and that those who had professed a love of Christ, had none of the spirit of their divine master, in that they did not at once bend all their force and strength to the overthrow of the "peculiar institution."

Now, this is sheer folly and madness, and those who thus expose themselves and their cause to ridicule, are doing more than any other class of men to rive it as firmly as possible the muscles of the slave. They do not, and cannot have the cause they advocate at heart, for if so, they would take an entirely different course to bring about the end they profess to have in view. There are those belonging to the abolition society, who are conscientiously working to free all men; but those whose the more conspicuous, and who are, in fact, the mouthpiece of the society, act from a different motive. Agitation is the hobby they ride, and they manage most skilfully to good society and keep themselves in a fever heat without accomplishing anything. They are the milites that drag the cause down, and these men are thought less by the colored race than their opponents, for they have learned to distrust them, and to see that all their professed sympathy is but a sham.

The discussion of the question in the meeting of the Tract Society is much to be regretted. It should never have been brought there, and it was agitated before the board for no good purpose. If the friends of the cause had carried their point, it would not have advanced their interests one iota, for it would have certainly proved to be the measure to drag down lower and lower the measures many earnest hearts are seeking to advance—not by conciliating those who have something to say, not by respecting rights vested in men by the Constitution of the United States, but by force and violence, helping to dismember the Union, bringing destruction on the many and burying themselves amid the ruins they might have foreseen, but which they regarded not and cared not to present.

Chief Justice Shaw has defined the right of individuals to abate a nuisance, in a case recently tried at Boston. It was an action of tort, and the plaintiff demanded that the defendants forcibly entered the plaintiff's store and destroyed lemons, sugar, vinegar, and other articles of trade and consumption, the property of the plaintiff. But the defendants showed that the plaintiff kept a low grog-shop, and they in common with others (women) entered the premises for the sole purpose of destroying the liquor illegally kept there for sale. They also showed, by the evidence of ladies engaged, that the sole object was to destroy intoxicating liquors illegally kept for sale; that they used no more force than was actually necessary; and that they meddled with nothing but intoxicating liquors kept for sale, and the implements and vessels used in selling and keeping the same. It also appeared that all this was done in the presence of the selectmen, the deputy sheriff, the justices of the peace, police officers, ministers, deacons, doctors, and probably the public authorities of the liquor, called upon them to do it, and caused use to have been shown that the barrel of vinegar, so called, contained only the rinsings of the beer tumblers; and that nothing was broken in Mr. Brown's shop, except the implements and vessels used in the illegal traffic. The jury found a verdict for the defendants.

Along our inland roads trees are now planted very generally, and another generation will reap the benefit. The work has been accomplished in part, but it should have been done long ago, and there should be no delay in placing a good healthy tree wherever there is a spot on which it can grow. The variety chosen is the English sycamore, very frequently mistaken for the sugar maple. It is a fine tree, a good grower and well formed. When they attain to a considerable size they will meet overhead, forming an almost continuous line for miles, affording a grateful shade and removing the approach we have so long laid ourselves open to, of neglecting the ornamental that we might give more of our time to the production of crops. But land well planted with trees is now found to be the most marketable, and we see on every hand that the first thing a purchaser does in taking possession is, to set out hundreds and thousands of trees, which he would gladly have paid more for could be found on them on the spot, growing to his hand. Let us have the trees, then, along the highways, and let every man do his part in some way to improve the appearance of the island in this way. It is money and time well invested, and those who come after us will reap the benefit of our foresight and liberality.

It is well known that Mr. John A. Washington, the proprietor of Mount Vernon, has driven a hard bargain in the recent sale of that property to the Mount Vernon Association—demanding two hundred thousand dollars for what, valued at the market price as farm-land, would not bring ten thousand dollars. The press throughout the country has been very severe in their remarks on the transaction, and the New Orleans *Picayune* says there should be some appropriate recognition of this sordid speculation. Nothing occurs to us, says the *Picayune*, more fitting, if it were only possible, than that the ladies should make it a further condition, that after the purchase is completed, the seller shall formally renounce the name of Washington, and adopt some other for himself. It would only require a bonus of a few thousand more, to obtain his consent; and there is not a Legislature extant that would not pass a law, unanimously and gladly, to legalize the change.

We intended to have noticed last week, the purchase by Mr. Henry H. Young, of the estate corner of Thames street and Washington Square. The price paid was \$7000. This, we believe, is the fourth estate Mr. Young has purchased within a few years, and it shows what industry and a close application business will do. Mr. Young does not design making any improvements to the present building, but in the course of a year or so will level it and put up a block corresponding to the Messrs. Gouin, giving more room for his increasing business and adding to the appearance of that section of the city.

A WARNING TO YOUNG FELLS.—If they will turn to the list of deaths for the week they will find the name of Miss Sharp, a little girl who lost her life by jumping rope. She jumped two hundred times without stopping, and was then carried home from school and shortly died. This is not the first case we have heard of, and teachers and parents would do well to do away with this game altogether.

The population of Fall River, Mass., is 12,815, increase during the last year 420.

Twice during the present week we have received a circular from a lottery firm in Baltimore, enclosing a scheme and soliciting the purchasers of tickets in their swindling operations—for all lotteries come under the head—and we have frequently been annoyed in this way. It is against the law to dispose of tickets in this and some other States, and to evade it the heads of a lottery scheme obtain the names of individuals through a local agent (who is not openly known to act in that capacity) and letters are forthwith sent all over the country, to the great annoyance of the many and the utter ruin of others. Lotteries are most destructive to society, and if we could get at the root and distress they have caused, we should avoid those who are connected with them, we do the victims of the plagues. The habit of purchasing lottery tickets once acquired becomes fastened upon a man like a love of rum, and it will just as surely but quickly bring him to vice, hopeless ruin.

On a late trial of a lottery case in Philadelphia, a victim testified that he had lost by the purchase of tickets over \$30,000; that he was broken up and robbed in business. His first start was from Richmond, Va., where he purchased from \$50 to \$100 worth of tickets. And is a land where the government fatten on the infatuation of the deluded people, we have seen a toothless crew, tottering on the brink of the grave, pawed her bed to buy a ticket bearing a number that a corrupt priest declared would bring her gold. And we dare say that many a one is our own country, like the victim in Philadelphia, has staked and lost his all, only to fallen the unprincipled men who live by exciting the avarice and ministering to the credulity of those who pass to listen to their words. Every respectable man should hate them down, and this can be done by exposing them in their own light—just as Frank Leslie is exposing the "Swill Milk" men of New York, and the *Ledger* drawing aside the veil that screens from observation the venders of filth and poison—such as the "Retired Physician," whose hands of life have nearly run out. They are old harpies, praying upon society, and society owes it to itself to root them out and drive them to seek a living in some respectable way, or starve.

We would like to know what objects the religious press has in view, if it ignores the divine command of shun, and yet we know of no class of men who say it with pain) an encroachment in its dealings with the character and acts of those with whom leaders chance to differ. In this, with one or two exceptions, they are all alike, and instances enough might be adduced almost every week to prove the fact. Here is one from the *Presbyterian*—it is a part of a long article on Rev. Harry Ward Bassett, (although his name is not mentioned) called forth by "Life Thoughts," recently published. "Postscript of a man who is known to have done so much good, and who has, at least, as much of the milk of human kindness in his breast as his reviewer, in a manner so unbecoming the christian character and the columns of a newspaper, shows how much our teachers need to be taught. We quote the closing remarks from the *Presbyterian*—

"Our readers may not be within the circle of influence of such denunciators; but should they ever be, we would urge them to exert their caution. We would ask them to shut their eyes to the light, from whatever quarter it may come, but we would ask them to inquire who is the man, and what are his qualifications, who would set himself up as a reformer, sounding the wisdom of the past, and professing to have made discoveries concealed from all others. If we are not wholly mistaken in the study of human characters, such antagonists to conservatism are either for self-aggrandizement, or they are sinning amidst the dust of ruin which they make, to follow in steps of their own darkness. They are not the orthodoxy of the Church, nor the whole-some policy of a nation, that they might introduce heresy into the one and anarchy into the other. Of such beware."

The long winter slows we have had of late have served to drive the寒风 in and at times the harbor has been crowded with fishing vessels and our streets thronged with Sherman. But we hear of nothing in the way of fish. Mackerel, for the past few years, seem to have deserted our coast. Eelpout, kept up in the cold, season, and the *Skippack* kept up in the last of June and even the first of July. Every sea and sound in a large catch and frequently the number taken was fully equal to the boat's capacity. But now we never hear of such a thing. Then the price rises from ten to twelve cents each, and are quickly taken up at, though inferior in quality and small in size. The business is very precarious and we are surprised to find that so many vessels are engaged in it; but possibly they are driven to a means of support; for the carrying trade is broken up by railroads and propellers, and fishing requires long voyages—never less than four months—to the banks, where they are exposed to many dangers and severe hardships. The life they lead is indeed a hard one; but it makes good wages, and the best possible school for drilling young recruits.

In our last we gave the particulars of a terrible railroad accident, and since then we have received an account of another on the Lafarge and Indianapolis road, by which a number of persons were killed and others bruised and mangled. Like the last reported, it was caused by the breaking down of a bridge, over which the train was passing. It occurred in the night, which was perfectly dark, and at a time when the water was unusually high. It is supposed that the water had undermined the abutments of the bridge, but the accident on the Central Road is attributed to gross carelessness and the most criminal neglect. The bridge had been spoken of repeatedly as unsafe; the timber were known to be unsound, and many families with the work had expressed the opinion that an accident would yet occur there. The accident has occurred, and the result is fearful to think of. From Nashville, Tenn., we have the news of the sinking of a steamboat, on Cumberland river, and the loss of ten lives.

Dr. Hayes, of the Kanz Arctic Expedition, proposed to lead another exploring party, to be organized in the summer of 1860, for the purpose, if possible, of reaching the open polar sea—for in the mind of the Doctor there is not a doubt of the existence of such a body of water around the pole, it has been questioned by Dr. Rink, of Copenhagen, before the Royal Geographical Society of London. Dr. Hayes has laid the matter before the Scientific Association, and gives his reasons for entertaining his views: the best means for attaining the end, the point of departure, expense of the voyage—about thirty thousand dollars—and the time—about two years—required to accomplish the feat. And after all has been done, allowing it to be successful, what is to be gained by the discovery? We shall know definitely that there is or is not an open polar sea, but beyond this one fact we shall be no better off, and to obtain this a considerable sum must be expended and many lives exposed to great dangers.

The Union Prayer Meeting on Tuesday morning next, as we learn, will be held in the First Baptist Church at 8 o'clock, to continue three-quarters of an hour. And also on the other mornings of the week at the same hour. On Election morning Gov. Dyer will preside, and on Wednesday morning Lt. Gov. Tufts. The members of the Legislature and all other persons are invited to attend.

News was received in town last evening that the Bay State was run into yesterday morning by a schooner, while passing through Hurl Gate, and was so injured that the captain was obliged to run her ashore.

Dr. S. W. Crawford, U. S. A., recently stationed at Fort Adams, has been ordered to join the troops at Leavenworth, and is now on his way to Utah.

The population of Fall River, Mass., is 12,815, increase during the last year 420.

The *Daily News*, in its happiest manner, appeals to the following to extract from the Boston *Advertiser* and Warren *Telegraph*, noticing the remarks in the *Mercy* of the 26th ult., in regard to the injury done to the city beach, by taking away sand and gravel:

"We are strongly of opinion that the *Mercy*, when he perpetrated the loss alleged to above, was sadly under the influence of an unhappy spirit, inherited, or derived from malignant *Murphy*—the messenger of falsehood—had a decided repulsion, even of his own worshippers, of reporting "local news" of a kind from which fact was often easily banished, to make show-room for an inventive and eccentric imagination. Of such a spirit we unhesitatingly affirm this 'scand story' to be."

If the *News* was as well posted as it should be, it would never have exposed its ignorance or jealousy as above. By referring to our last week's issue it will find under the head of City Council the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the three Commissioners, bound to the heads of a lottery scheme through a local agent (who is not openly known to act in that capacity) and letters are forthwith sent all over the country, to the great annoyance of the many and the utter ruin of others. Lotteries are most destructive to society, and if we could get at the root and distress they have caused, we should avoid those who are connected with them, we do the victims of the plagues. The habit of purchasing lottery tickets once acquired becomes fastened upon a man like a love of rum, and it will just as surely but quickly bring him to vice, hopeless ruin.

On a late trial of a lottery case in Philadelphia, a victim testified that he had lost by the purchase of tickets over \$30,000; that he was broken up and robbed in business. His first start was from Richmond, Va., where he purchased from \$50 to \$100 worth of tickets. And is a land where the government fatten on the infatuation of the deluded people, we have seen a toothless crew, tottering on the brink of the grave, pawed her bed to buy a ticket bearing a number that a corrupt priest declared would bring her gold. And we dare say that many a one is our own country, like the victim in Philadelphia, has staked and lost his all, only to fallen the unprincipled men who live by exciting the avarice and ministering to the credulity of those who pass to listen to their words. Every respectable man should hate them down, and this can be done by exposing them in their own light—just as Frank Leslie is exposing the "Swill Milk" men of New York, and the *Ledger* drawing aside the veil that screens from observation the venders of filth and poison—such as the "Retired Physician," whose hands of life have nearly run out. They are old harpies, praying upon society, and society owes it to itself to root them out and drive them to seek a living in some respectable way, or starve.

The remainder of the day was devoted to the consideration of Territorial business. No bills were passed, however, and the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 14.

SESSION.—The Appropriation Bill was read by sections. Some amendments were adopted. An animated debate ensued over three hours on the proposed creation of a clause to pay cash C. \$1000 for compensation for Senate report. After a prolonged discussion without action the Senate adjourned.

House.—Mr. Kunkel of Maryland, from the Committee on Accounts, made a report charging R. B. Hackney, doorkeeper of the House, with having abused his authority in the appointment of his subordinates, leaving some of them to depend on the grass and gravel of the House for their salary.

The remainder of the day was devoted to the consideration of Territorial business. No bills were passed, however, and the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 14.

SEPARATION.—The private calendar was taken up, and several unimportant bills passed.

A resolution was submitted that the President be requested to communicate to the Senate information which may have been received concerning the recent search or seizure of American vessels by foreign armed vessels in the Gulf of Mexico, or adjacent seas; and also what measures, if any have been taken in relation thereto. Adopted.

Houses.—The House proceeded to dispose of the Territorial business reported from the Committee of the Whole.

No quorum being present, several ineffectual efforts were made to adjourn.

A call of the House was then taken, and ex-officio were offered for absence.

Seven Pennsylvanians, who had been dining with the President, then rendered excuses for their absence, and at half past 11 o'clock the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 17.

SENATE.—The general appropriation bill after a long discussion was passed, as amended, providing a sum of \$100,000 to Globe Senate reporter, \$1000 to Adjournment.

Houses.—The discussion relating to the doorkeeper resulted in his diminution, 14 to 24. It was shown that there had been large overcharges of money in his accounts.

A resolution was adopted calling on the President for information relating to the searching of American vessels by British ships of war in the case of Cuba.

Mr. Moore of Pa. attempted but without success to introduce a resolution, desiring that the present act is inadequate for the revenue of the government, and instructing the Committee of Ways and Means so to raise it as to afford increased protection to American industry and labor.

Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 18.

SENATE.—Mr. Seward's resolution for enquiring into outrages on American vessels by British sailors in the Gulf of Mexico, was adopted unanimously. The Oregon bill was taken up by the casting vote of the Vice President, the pending question being on motion to postpone its consideration to Dec. After debate, the Senate resolved to postpone, and the bill passed, 32 to 17.

The bill creates a boundary line between the territories of the United States and the State of Texas, was passed with an amendment to prevent

any encroachment on the part of Mexico.

A resolution was adopted to print 200,000 copies of the agricultural report of the *Agicultural Report from the Foreign Office*, at a cost of \$100.

Senate adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 19.

SENATE.—On motion of Mr. Marshall of Ky., a resolution was adopted calling on the President for all the information in his possession relating to the Sino-Tibetan War Grant, including instructions to foreign ministers on the subject, and whether the grant has passed into the hands of the Chinese.

Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 20.

SENATE.—The bill for the prevention and punishment of frauds in land titles in California, was referred to a committee for the preparation of a bill.

The Civil appropriation bill, containing

the sum of \$10,000,000, was passed, 32 to 17.

A resolution was adopted to postpone the bill.

Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 21.

SENATE.—The bill for the prevention and punishment of frauds in land titles in California, was referred to a committee for the preparation of a bill.

The Civil appropriation bill, containing

the sum of \$10,000,000, was passed, 32 to 17.

A resolution was adopted to postpone the bill.

Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 22.

SENATE.—The bill for the prevention and punishment of frauds in land titles in California, was referred to a committee for the preparation of a bill.

The Civil appropriation bill, containing

the sum of \$10,000,000, was passed, 32 to 17.

A resolution was adopted to postpone the bill.

Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 23.

SENATE.—The bill for the prevention and punishment of frauds in land titles in California, was referred to a committee for the preparation of a bill.

